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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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S. L. P. VOTE

RETURNS CONTINUE TO COME IN FROM MANY STATES.

Official Count Still Lacking, But Indications Show Increase in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio and Illinois—Chicago S. P. Vote Collapses.

Increase in Brooklyn.

1905	
Jackson	Chase
S. L. P.	S. P.
1st	25
2nd	31
3rd	25
4th	27
5th	24
6th	51
7th	45
8th	24
9th	47
10th	19
11th	14
12th	22
13th	31
14th	43
15th	30
16th	30
17th	13
18th	10
19th	28
20th	36
21st	42
22nd	74
23rd	70
Total	732
Total 1905	2849
	557
	2453

tried to help matters by stirring the Socialist Labor Party from the platform but it was no go; they all went home broken in spirit. These fellows who want to land in the soft cushioned chairs of Parliament on the back of the workers are a contemptible lot; but with such vote collapses their game won't work long with the honest rank and file.

We had a final meeting last Monday night. It was the best we had in this campaign.

CINCINNATI'S BIG INCREASE.

Cincinnati, O., November 7.—The Socialist Labor Party received over 200 votes, an increase of 66 per cent. The Socialist party lost over 1,000 votes over last year, when it was thought the bottom had been reached. The 1905 vote was: S. L. P., 120; S. P., 2,800.

BIG GAINS IN FRANKLIN-COUNTY, OHIO.
Columbus, O., November 8.—The S. L. P. vote in Franklin County was 113, a gain of 48 over last year's vote of 65. The gains were made mainly among the brewery workers.

The Massachusetts Vote.

Boston, Mass., November 7.—In 1902, Chase, the candidate for the Socialist party, polled 33,629 votes. In 1903 the S. P. poll came down to 25,000. In 1905, the S. P. poll tumbled further down, it was 12,874. This year, James F. Carey, the notorious army builder, polls still less, falling below 8,000.

The vote for Wm. H. Carroll, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, is not yet known, but judging from present indications it will be greater than that of last year.

Holyoke's Vote.

Holyoke, Mass., November 7.—The election returns give S. L. P. 92 for Governor and 168 for the Socialist party. Compared with the vote of last year there is practically no change on either side. This is gratifying to us, realizing the hopelessness of the situation, we made no effort whatever to increase our vote; while the Socialist party, with its usual capitalistic tactics, made considerable noise, but without any results.

The vote is gratifying as it shows a solid nucleus of stalwarts who are bound to uphold the banner of sound Socialism until the tide of social progress turns again in our favor. The vote in Springfield gives the S. L. P. 72 votes and the S. P. 539, a slight falling off against last year.

M. Rutherford.

Carroll Beats Carey.

Millford, Mass., November 7.—For 1905 the vote for Governor here was: James F. Carey, S. P., 38; Wm. H. Carroll, S. L. P., 27; for 1906, James F. Carey, 24; Wm. H. Carroll, 35.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., November 6.—Carey, S. P., 4; Carroll, S. L. P., 5.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SHOWS INCREASE.
Springfield, Mass., November 8.—The vote here stands: Carroll, S. L. P., 86; last year 71. Carey, S. P., 505; last year 539.

FITCHBURG'S VOTE IN DETAIL.
Fitchburg, Mass., November 7.—The following is vote in detail: Carey, Socialist—Ward 1, 34; 2, 115; 3, 47; 4, 32; 5, 36; 6, 48; total 311.

Carroll, Socialist Labor—Ward 1, 4; 2, 24; 3, 6; 4, 2; 5, 8; 6, 2; total, 49.

LEOMINSTER MASS., VOTE.
Leominster, Mass., November 8.—The vote here is: S. L. P., Carroll, S. P., Carey, 61.

TAUNTON, MASS., VOTE.
Taunton, Mass., November 7.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here is: Governor, Carroll, 20; Lieutenant-Governor, Hoar, 41; Secretary of State, Claudio, 16; Treasurer, Richardson, 63; Auditor, Barnes, 78; Attorney General, 70.

INDIANAPOLIS' VOTE.
Indianapolis, November 8.—The official vote for this (Marion) county is in and is given below together with the vote of 1904.

	1904	1906	Loss
S. L. P.	239	263	30
S. P.	937	751	246

This is a loss for the S. L. P. of 10.2 per cent and for the S. P. of 24.67-100 per cent.

Will report vote of the State as soon as it is ascertained.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE JOB BOTCHED

The additional reports that are coming in on the election in this State are slowly raising the curtain over the latest election frauds perpetrated by the ruling class. The figures, as they are rising to the surface, present a chain of evidence the most convincing yet on record of the lengths that the ruling class will go and of their power in carrying out their criminal plots at the hustings.

While all the figures agree upon a plurality of about 50,000 for Hughes as originally published by the plutocratic press, later returns on the rest of the State ticket show that the running mate of Hearst ran ahead of him, not by a few thousand, but by scores of thousand votes, so much ahead that already Chanler, the Hearst candidate for Lieut.-Governor, seems to be elected by 10,000 votes over the Hughes Lieut.-Governor, and the rest of the Hughes ticket is in doubt! Hearst was the inspiring force, the steam within the Movement; he had become what a banner is in a battle—the point of rally and the center from which the inspiration radiated. Hearst and Hearstism had become a symbol. It was the symbol that stirred the waves which beat high in this State, and beyond its borders. A man who will believe that scores of thousands of voters would deliberately cut the head and vote for the tail of the comet—such a man will believe anything. The fact is that the counting-out job was botched. Like the murderer who, in a hurry to do the deed, anxious to conceal his tracks, rattled by conscience and the fear of detection, often defeats his purpose by bungling, so did the henchmen of the plutocracy. Hurried, nervous, frightened and fearful, shaky in mind and hand, the henchmen of the plutocracy rushed through their work leaving it half undone. Thus their tracks are exposed. The counting-out was

In so far as the Socialist Labor Party is concerned it can only feel amused at the pickle in which conflicting capitalist elements find themselves. Nevertheless, as stated last week, whether Hearst was counted out or not, his Movement had features about it that, as signs of the times, deserved applause only from the intelligent and honest element of the land. The Hearst Movement is bringing to light facts that nothing short of such a Movement could:

It brings to light the fact that capitalist society can not be mended, and must be ended;

It brings to light the fact that the

bungle, un-backed by might, is a rat-tie to entertain children, and it points to the Industrial organization of the Working Class as the might to thwart the crimes of the plutocracy at the ballot box;

It brings out a third fact, the fact that, despite the widely circulated newspapers and millions with which the plutocracy has long been deceiving the people, vast numbers are actually emancipating themselves. That Hearst's program could not possibly improve matters every student of economics knows. All the same, seeing that the Socialist political and economic organizations are not yet in trim to conquer, it is gratifying to see so many hundreds of thousands of the masses tearing themselves away from the political collar of the plutocracy. Sad, indeed, would the future be, if instead of voting for Hearst as he did, the workingmen had allowed themselves to be corralled for Hughes, the plant of blood-stained and convict capitalists, who liked him all the better for his pliancy, and whose only endeavor is higher dividends from more watered stocks, and from the blood and marrow of the Working Class.

The very botching of the counting-out job emphasizes the facts that the Hearst Movement is bringing to light. Well may the organ of the railroad despots, and prescriber of the "rice diet for the workingmen" the "Evening Post" look white in the gills at the "triumph of Hughes"; well may the paper of the law breaking banker Schiff, the "Times," look at the returns with awe, and with chattering teeth declare that "Socialism stands just around the corner."

There is a job acoming—that job will not be botched.

VINCENT ST. JOHN
MAKES COHERENT ADDRESS TO BUTTE MINERS ON CONVENTION.

Tells Them in Plain Simple Language Just What Happened There—Hall Crowded—All W. F. of M. Locals Represented.

Bozeman, Montana, November 3.—I arrived here from Butte last night. No Butte union has endorsed Sherman. The Workmen's Union which Abbott represented at the convention to be held in Chicago, June 27, 1905, for the purpose of forming the said industrial economic organization, and that they be authorized to unite the Western Federation of Miners as an integral part of the proposed industrial union, in the industrial department to which it logically belongs in the general plan of organization.

Sec. 3, same resolution is as follows:

"That the foregoing action be subject to a referendum vote of the membership for their ratification."

That disposes of the claim that the proceedings of the first convention went to a referendum vote of even the W. F. of W. Only the action of the 13th Annual convention authorizing the installation was voted on and that was adopted. And Mahoney emphatically declared on the floor of convention that the W. F. of M. WAS installed at the first convention. So the Sherman-Mahoney referendum argument vanishes before the argument of Vincent St. John.

On the question of the bolting of the convention, St. John conceded that any delegate had the right to bolt if he thought the convention was illegal. But the legality of the convention being beyond dispute, the obstructionists remained in the convention till near its close, acting at all times on the policy of rule or ruin. When they found they could not any longer do much further obstructive work in the convention, the obstructionists withdrew from the convention to plot with some shyster lawyers and corrupt politicians of Chicago what further "rule or ruin" tactics might be resorted to. A star chamber meeting of the old deposed Executive Board was held and Sherman presumed to depose Trautmann who was under a \$20,000 bond to the I. W. W. Trautmann was "deposed" on charges which were not served on him. He had no notice whatever.

After this statement of facts, in confirmation of the Mahoney "illegal" "dope," peddled by the "Miners Magazine," St. John backed up his position on the legality of the convention by a clear exposition of the principles of constitutional interpretation. He maintained that the convention is the sovereign body, unless the constitution places sovereignty elsewhere. That is, that the convention has the right and power to make organic law or modify the same unless by the express terms of the constitution this power is reserved with the collective membership. He challenged anyone to cite any clause in the old constitution which demanded or requires that the doings be submitted to the referendum before they become operative.

St. John denied that the action of the

LEWIS "LACED"

VICE PRESIDENT OF MITCHELL'S UNION ENCOUNTERS I. W. W.

Put on Rack, He Exposes Himself and A. F. of L. "Industrial Unionism"—"Sacred Contracts" Also "Get Theirs"—The Interests of Capital and Labor.

Patton, Pa., November 5.—A large mass meeting was held at Miners' Hall Thursday evening at which T. L. Lewis, Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America was the principal speaker. The large hall was packed and there were 16 persons on the platform. It looked like a regular old time political meeting. They had singing and music by the Patton Glee Club and everything was lovely until "Brother" Lewis had finished speaking and the chairman asked if there was anyone present who desired to ask a question. Then James P. Thompson threw the house into an uproar by digging into Lewis for a "fare you well." Lewis referred to the Industrial Workers of the World at the end of his speech and closed by saying that he wanted everyone to understand that he believed in evolution and not revolution!

Thompson told him he was about as logical as the man who believed in the evolution of clouds but did not believe in the resulting downpour of rain. Thompson claimed that Lewis was absolutely unscientific in saying that he believed in evolution but not in revolution because revolution was simply the critical or concluding phase of an evolutionary period and that just as the chicken in the egg evolves until it breaks the shell, so the working class—a slave class in society to-day—would evolve within

to those who remember that it was brought out in the committee of the whole 11 a. m. on September 20th, that McCabe had said that the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists in 1887 was a good thing.

St. John arrived in Butte yesterday and spoke as above related in the evening. This is his first visit here. He will remain a week.

M. P. Hagerty of Butte, Montana, will stand for the election of Asst-Secretary-Treasurer.

The Daily and Weekly People are read with great interest in Butte. One Daily People goes through many hands there.

Wade Roscoe Parks.

the shell of capitalism until it broke that shell and became master of the earth, by organizing the industries in which we worked we were forming the future structure of society itself.

Lewis and Thompson had a running debate which lasted for over an hour. Thompson attacked the craft plan of organization and showed that it divides the workers and that the "sacred contracts" referred to by Lewis were sacred only to the capitalist class. Lewis fought back desperately and resorted to every trick of lying, misrepresentation and sophistry known to the long category of fakirdom.

Finally realizing that he could not successfully defend craft unionism Lewis attempted to prove that the A. F. of L. stood for industrial unism! He "put his foot in it" right when he said that the longshoremen and seamen were organized industrially. Thompson told him that he happened to belong to the longshoremen's union and was therefore thoroughly familiar with their plan of organization, as well as that of the seamen. Thompson showed that they were organized into the following craft unions: Longshoremen, Freight-handlers, Seamen, Firemen, Coalpassers, Oilers, Engineers, Mates, Masters and Cooks. He declared that if that was Lewis's idea of industrial unionism it was about as scientific as his idea of revolution.

Then Lewis, having learned that Thompson was not a miner, attempted to show that the United Mine Workers of America was organized industrially. His little bluff was nicely called by L. K. Christoff, a miner and for many years a member of the United Mine Workers of America, who got the floor and very plainly showed that the United Mine Workers of America was not organized on the industrial plan.

The very botching of the counting-out job emphasizes the facts that the Hearst Movement is bringing to light. Well may the organ of the railroad despots, and prescriber of the "rice diet for the workingmen" the "Evening Post" look white in the gills at the "triumph of Hughes"; well may the paper of the law breaking banker Schiff, the "Times," look at the returns with awe, and with chattering teeth declare that "Socialism stands just around the corner."

As a last resort, Lewis took the position that even if the A. F. of L. was not organized industrially that it was evolving in that direction. While he was saying this many were reading the following sign which hung in a prominent position on the wall:

DIRECTORY OF FIRMS THAT APPROVE OF CONSERVATIVE UNION LABOR.

In the course of Thompson's arguments, he referred to the fact that the Western Federation of Miners was a part of the I. W. W. Lewis then asked Thompson what the W. F. of M. did at the last I. W. W. convention at Chicago? He was answered that they had sent six delegates to the convention and that three of them, McMullen, Mahoney and McDonald turned out to be reactionaries and traitors of the worst type and that the revolutionary delegates at the convention showed themselves worthy representatives of a great class by throwing them and all other fakirs—with as little ceremony as possible—out of the convention; but that the other three Albert Ryan, Vincent St. John and Fred W. Heslewood, men who have proved themselves true to the working class, stood with the convention and served notice to all fakirs and fakirdom that in the future it would be well for them to keep their ribs out of the way of the hobnailed boots of the proletariat.

At the close of the meeting, Thompson, through W. L. Meehan, challenged "Brother" Lewis to debate, which he very respectfully declined.

The following is the Patton Courier's report of the debate:

"GOOD JOINT DEBATE.
It Was Held at the Meeting of the Working Class Party—T. L. Lewis and David Irvine Spoke to a Crowded House—The Election in Many States.

"There was something doing every minute at the meeting of the Working Class party held in the Miners' Hall Thursday evening. From the time the gathering was called to order by the chairman, S. T. Lloyd, until adjournment, almost four hours later, the interest was intense and the different speakers attentively listened to.

"A feature not down on the program

I. W. W. PROGRESS

ORGANIZATION FORGING STEADILY TO THE HEAD.

Charter Applications Pour in, Due to Class-Conscious Attitude and Actions of Convention—Pennsylvania Miners' Union Casts off Mitchell Shackles—Petrella, Mahoney's Organizer, Repudiated

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER IX.

FREE SILVER AND PLUTOCRACY.

In 1893, this country was afflicted with a disastrous panic. The mercantile and manufacturing middle class was forced into bankruptcy, factories were closed and millions rendered idle. Public soup-houses and the creation of public works became necessary in order to feed and give temporary employment to the army thus affected. The panic of 1893 is said to have been deliberately created in order to save the ultra-capitalist class from the growing menace of populism. The evidence offered in support of this theory is rather circumstantial than positive; and, therefore, not wholly convincing. The necessity of preserving ultra-capitalism is held to have been imperative, which it undoubtedly was, to judge from the struggles with populism. It is also claimed that the panic occurred amid great prosperity, and consequently could not have been the result of inherent conditions, but was artificially forced. This latter argument is unsound, for what panic has not come like a thunderbolt out of the apparently clear skies of great industrial activity? In fact, the greater the industrial activity, the greater the panic. The worldwide panic of 1873 occurred amid a more remarkable condition of affairs than did that of 1893. The truth is that the panic of 1893 was not without the customary premonitions. In 1892, "The Review of Reviews," in commenting on the Brussels Monetary Conference, held in October of the same year, hoped that the results of this conference would have "a good influence upon the disturbed and depressed state of trade in India, Mexico and the South American States, and immediately show a decided quickening of the trade of the world." This did not occur; in fact matters grew worse. In the spring of 1893, the crash, which was preaged and anticipated by the conference, came with startling force. Australian bank failures took the lead abroad, and soon this country, together with England, was involved in an abundance of failures and shut-downs. In this calamity, the trouble was held to be due to the bad effects of the Silver Purchasing Clause of the Sherman bill, which compelled the purchase of a certain quantity of silver at a constantly depreciating rate of value. A special session of Congress was called by President Cleveland, and the Silver Purchasing Clause repealed. This repeal, combined with the panic, precipitated the free silver and government ownership campaign of 1896, in which William Jennings Bryan figured so conspicuously. This campaign was an intensely exciting one. It was attended by many dramatic events; and was, on the part of the free silverites, revolutionary in criticism and tactics, though reactionary in aim. It swept aside and relegated to the rear the tariff question, bringing to the front the trust question, and with it, the great labor question. As Gov. Altgeld, one of the foremost Bryanites declared, America had reached a new epoch and only new issues could appeal to and win the people.

DEPRECIATION AND ANTI-TRUSTISM.

To understand the hosts and interests arrayed against the party of the plutocracy—the gold standard Republican party—in the campaign of 1896, it will be wise to enumerate and specify them. First there were the silver mine owners. These feared a depreciation in the value of their commodity and properties, as a result of the action of Congress. They accordingly were vitally interested in the establishment of silver on a parity with gold as a money metal, at a ratio of sixteen to one. Such an establishment would not only prevent depreciation but create an appreciation of silver. It was charged, and also denied, that Bryan's campaign expenses were paid by an organization of the silver-mine owners, which was known as the silver trust, because of its combined efforts in behalf of the interests of its members. Second, the indebted farmers and land speculators were also vitally concerned. Success in depreciating the money standard fifty per cent, by way of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver," would have enabled them to pay their mortgage indebtedness, then amounting to the enormous sum of \$6,000,000,000, in a debased currency worth only \$3,000,000,000. This certainly was an enormous incentive to the bankrupt farming and land-holding class generally. It must be said, however, that many farmers, as consistent, thorough fat-money and sub-treasury men, fought the coalition with the free-silverites, which had taken place at St. Louis.

in 1894, and which they denounced as a betrayal of the Omaha platform, a document which reflected their views and interests without free-silver domination. Third, there was the manufacturing and mercantile middle class who saw in government ownership of the railroads, the same relief from rate discriminations and high charges so disastrous to them, as did the farmers; with this addition: that it would prove an entering wedge to the municipal ownership of so-called public utilities, by means of which the manufacturing and mercantile middle class could acquire cheap factory sites, light, heat and power, the rents for and prices of which were obstructive factors to success in the competitive struggle with the big corporations and trusts. In general, it may be remarked that to the trust, with its superior economic, political, legislative and legal power, most of the ills of the age were attributed. To the trust was due the demonetization of silver and the inflation of prices and property values. The trust was responsible for the immense concentration of wealth made known through the statistical researches of Sherman, Holmes and Spahr; researches prophesying the coming of the billioneer and showing that one per cent. of the families of the country owned more wealth than the remaining ninety-nine. The trust had also, in the past decade, successively and successfully defied many legislative and legal attempts to destroy or curb it, going serenely on its way, adapting itself to the changed condition of affairs, or ignoring it, wherever possible, to the great chagrin and dismay of the opposing middle class, whether agricultural, manufacturing or mercantile. Closely identified with the leading political party—the Republican Party—and the financial or gold interests for which that party stood, and, foremost, in the oppression of labor, as at Homestead in 1892 and Chicago in 1894 (of which more later on), the trust was the target of all opposition, and its extinction or curbing by financial and government ownership legislation, was the be-all and end-all of political activity, as was obviously its survival and progress in the interests of the ultra-capitalists—the plutocracy. Thus there came about that conflict of class interests of the middle and working classes against the plutocratic class—that made the trust, in the language of Daniel De Leon, "The storm center of the social storm."

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY TRANSFORMED INTO TRIUMPHANT PLUTOCRACY.

How that storm did rage in 1896! It was the intensity of Chicago and New York in 1896, multiplied many fold on a national scale. The country was overwhelmed with speechmaking and pamphleteering, in which "free trade or protection?", "the bloody shirt," i. e., the sectional differences resulting from the Civil War, greenbackism, and many another hoary-headed "issue," was either given its quietus once for all, or else compelled to take a decidedly subsidiary place in the scheme of nature. The new economic and political principles and conditions resulting from the new concentration of capital, especially as applied to the opportunities of the small capitalist and workingman, and the vast accumulations of wealth and power in the hands of a few, were attacked and defended with all the wit, logic, eloquence and brilliance of the age. Both sides spoke with the brutal frankness and the fierce passion that are the reflex of all genuine efforts looking to the promotion or defense of class interests. There was no hypocrisy or diplomacy; no temporizing or parleying, but a vigorous stand up and knock down fight, while all the world, conscious that a momentous battle was being fought, looked on in wondering expectancy as to its final outcome. Bryan was clearly the popular candidate. Intimidation, based on the economic power of the ultra-capitalists, saved the day. Mark Hanna, campaign manager and physical embodiment of the plutocracy, intimated that all the industries owned by the latter would close down in the event of Bryan's election. The recollection of the panic of 1893 was still vivid. "Triumphant Democracy" was transformed into Triumphant Plutocracy.

CHAPTER X.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Besides the Republican and Democratic parties, representing the ultra-capitalist and middle classes, respectively, together with the workingmen whom they forced or deceived into siding with them, there was another party in the field in 1896—a strictly working class political party—the Socialist Labor Party. The history of the Socialist Labor Party is the history of working class development. As already stated, in the sixties of the last century there was a revival of distinctly working class political parties. In the years intervening between the sixties and '96 these parties were frequent and numerous. Their progress was from formative confusion and corruption, resulting from indefinite conditions and the conflict of principle and tactics, to clear-cut, uncompromising and aggres-

sive class-consciousness. Like everything else, sociological as well as biological, it was an evolution in which environment was a great factor. A working class party can no more form without appropriate economic surroundings than a man can walk before the requisite geological stage. Conditions in the sixties of the last century were not as sharply defined as in the latter half of the nineties. Those were years of tremendous progress. Though as early as the '60's there had been an infusion of modern European Socialism into this country, which first affected a Sylvis and later a Stevens, both workingmen among workingmen, it was not strong enough to wean the American working class from its traditional political course. Accordingly we see the first of the post-civil war American working class political parties, the National Reform party, organized in 1868, to secure eight hour reforms, embracing the Greenback ideas of the farming class, as had the earlier working class political parties embraced the money ideas of the farming class of their day. This is quite natural, when the influence of the land and the farmer in those days is considered; many workingmen were at that time either ex-farmers or prospective farmers, that is, men who lived in the hope of escaping bondage via the farm. The National Reform Party could not cut the naval string with which it was born. As a result, it became a prey to demagogic politicians, like Ben Butler, who diluted its original working class principles and character, and hastened its corrupt merging with the old political parties of the day. The National Reform Party was variously known as the Labor Reform Party and the National Labor Union Party. It acquired the latter name from the fact that it was launched at the third convention of the National Labor Union. The National Labor Union was a short-lived predecessor of the Knights of Labor. It was represented at the Baise convention of the International in 1869.

THE PANIC OF '73 AND LABOR POLITICS.

In 1873, the panic of that year, through its armies of unemployed, and the demonstrations in their behalf, injected a decidedly big dose of industrialism, pure and simple, into labor politics. The failure of the city officials of Chicago to fulfill promises of relief, led to the formation of the Labor Party of Illinois. Municipal parties sprung up in other cities from the same causes. This was a purely political rebuke, due to exasperating and unrelieved industrial conditions. As such it was a sign of distinctively working class politics, being by, for and of the working class. In July, 1877, the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, suffered a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, whereupon they went on a strike, that was widespread and serious in character. John Swinton, a well-known labor leader of that time, in an answer to a reporter regarding the probability of a revolution in this country growing out of the troubles between capital and labor, quoted from his paper, by Browne's "Studies in Modern Socialism," makes a statement that indicates both the nature and the extent of this strike. "Swinton—Well things do happen so unprovided for in this queer old planet of ours—the king waving the tri-color to-day, the guillotine on the Place de la Concorde to-morrow. The May of 1877 in our own country, lambent and calm; July of 1877 over one hundred thousand militia under arms against railroad revolts; Pittsburgh echoing to Scranton; the trumpets resounding from San Francisco to New York! No man knows the dawn of to-morrow. God knows. Be ye ready, for in such an hour as ye know not, the tornado cometh." Thus 1877 talked revolution in the concrete instead of experimenting with it in the abstract as in 1840.

The railroad strikes gave a further impetus to working class politics of a more revolutionary character. It enabled the International socialists to make effective propaganda. They used the strikes so well that they were charged with instigating them! Meetings of protest against the outrageous acts of the militia, and of sympathy for the striking railroad men, did much to introduce modern socialist teachings. The brutal dispersal of these meetings, as in Tompkins Square, New York, only helped the good work along.

THE WORKMEN'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It was in 1877, that the Socialist, or Socialist Labor Party, at its first called, was formed in Newark, New Jersey. It was a consolidation of the working class remnants of the National Labor Union, the North-American Federation of the International Workingmen's Association, organized in New York in 1872, and the Social Democratic Workmen's Party, organized in New York in 1874. Some groups of French and English socialists were also included; but the German socialist trade union element was predominant. The Socialist Labor Party was first known as the Workmen's Party of the United States. According to the platform and principles appended to "Better Times," a pamphlet written by Dr. A. Douai, one of its most cultured representatives, famous as an editor, abolitionist and pedagogue, having introduced the Frobel kindergarten system to this country, the Workmen's Party of the United States declared, "The Emancipation of the Working Classes must be achieved by the Working Classes themselves, independent of all political parties of the propertied class.

"The struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Classes means

not a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for Equal Rights and Duties, and the abolition of all Class Rule.

"The Economical subjection of the man of Labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor—the sources of life—lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms, of all social misery, mental degradation, and political dependence.

"The Economical Emancipation of the Working Classes is therefore the great end, to which every political movement ought to be subordinate as a means."

The platform and principles then proceed to point out that all efforts to these ends have failed because of want of working class solidarity "between the manifold divisions of labor," and international action, holding that the labor problem is a social problem and as such, depends for its solution on a united working class and concurrent international co-operation. "For these reasons, the Workingmen's Party of the United States has been founded." A series of resolutions that follows, declares political liberty without economic freedom an empty phrase; "therefore we will in the first place direct our efforts to the economical question." Here follows a repudiation of all connection with all political parties of the propertied classes regardless of name; a demand for the common ownership of the means of labor (land, machinery, railroads, telegraphs, canals, etc.), "for the purpose of abolishing the wages system, and substituting in its place Co-operative Production with a just distribution of its rewards." Then comes a declaration that "the political action of the party is confined generally to obtaining legislative acts in the interest of the working class proper"; also that "we work for organization of the Trades Unions upon a national and international basis to ameliorate the condition of the working people and seek to spread therein the above principles." The whole concludes with eleven measures "as a means to improve the condition of the Working Classes," viz: eight hour day; sanitary inspection of factories and dwellings; establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, state and national; no prison labor by private employers; prohibition of child labor under fourteen years; gratuitous education; strict liability laws; gratuitous legal administration; abolition of conspiracy laws; government taking, holding and operating of railroads, telegraphs and all means of transportation; government control of all industrial enterprises "as fast as practicable and operated by free Co-operative Trades Unions for the good of the whole people."

Subsequent platforms of the Socialist Labor Party exhibited less redundancy, more polish and logical coherence. They declared labor is the creator of all wealth and civilization; pointed out the expropriation of labor by the capitalist class; emphasized the need of the common ownership of capital and of class action, political and economic, by the working class, as a solution; and added more "improving measures," such as the abolition of the presidency, woman suffrage, anti-blue laws, etc., etc.

THE BALLOT OR THE BULLET?

In close contact with the European socialist movement the newly-formed Socialist Labor Party reflected acutely all its forms, tactics and internal troubles. The latter revolved mainly around the time-worn and ever persistent question, the ballot or the bullet, which—a question which was unduly accentuated by home events. In 1873 the Socialist Labor Party was making immense headway, electing three Chicago aldermen and three Illinois state representatives. The capitalists were alarmed; they proceeded to count the elected men out. In A. R. Parsons' book, "Anarchism," devoted to a vindication of the Chicago "Anarchists"; the speeches of the condemned men to the packed jury who "tried" them are given. In the speech of August Spies (p. 65)—the masterpiece of them all, so cultured, thorough and well-balanced is it—we get a vivid idea of how the counting out was done and what came of it. Says the admirable Spies:

"The position generally taken in this case is that we are morally responsible for the police riot on May 4th. Four or five years ago I sat in this very court room as a witness. The workingmen had been trying to obtain redress in a lawful manner. They had voted, and among others had elected their aldermanic candidate from the fourteenth ward. But the street car company did not like that man. And two or three election judges of one precinct, knowing this, took the ballot box to their home and corrected the election returns, so as to cheat the constituents of the elected candidate of their rightful representative, and give the representation to the benevolent street car monopoly. The workingmen spent \$1,500 in the prosecution of the perpetrators of this crime. The proof against them was so overwhelming that they confessed to having falsified the returns and forged the official documents. Judge Gardner, who was presiding in this court, acquitted them, stating that 'that act had apparently not been prompted by criminal intent.' I will make no comment. But when we approach the field of moral responsibility, we have an immense scope. Every man who has in the past assisted in thwarting the efforts of those seeking reform is responsible for the existence of the revolutionists in this city to-day."

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT ROME

By Robert Michels.

(Translated for The People from the Berlin "Neue Gesellschaft.")

The Socialist Movement in Italy is undoubtedly passing through a serious crisis. Previous to 1892 it had assumed no definite form. Composed of so heterogeneous a crowd as to render even analysis impossible, there could be no common point of view as to methods and tactics. A unifying philosophy of history, through which to contemplate the struggle, was lacking. In 1892 all this was changed. In clear contrast with the anti-parliamentarians, the so-called "anarchists," there arose the present Socialist party of Italy, with the motto: "The class struggle through political activity and collectivism through centralization." And party unity was preserved until 1900. The bitter opposition of both the government and the capitalist class left the party no time for theoretical discussion.

Then, beginning in 1900, and not yet ended, came the period of liberalism in the Italian Government. Instead of the diet of spiked clubs, to which they had previously been treated, the Socialists were now tempted with sugared words. Turati, sentenced in 1898 by a court-martial to twelve years' imprisonment, was now offered a seat in the King's Ministry. The result was inevitable—a remarkably rapid development of the labor union movement and a division of the Socialist organization on tacti-

cal lines. So there has grown, during the past three years, with a rapidity known only in Southern climes, an organization composed of factory operatives, farm laborers, small land-holders, renters and government employees. This movement, springing from many sources and led by university professors and lawyers, was such as to give free play to centrifugal forces. Since 1900 every congress has been marked by struggles over tactical principles. In Rome (1900) and Imola (1902) the revolutionaries and "intransigents" were worsted. In Bologna (1904) the reformers went down before the combined forces of intransigents and revolutionaries. This suggests how short-lived are the victories of the various elements of the movement.

The REFORMERS are the extreme right wing of the party. They have prominent leaders, the parliamentarians of the party, and also a strong following of farm-laborers. They pursue, very consistently, a policy of "step by step," with very little consideration for the ultimate ideal of the movement. The class struggle, they are willing to admit, is a social phenomenon which can be ended only with the abolition of the class system. But only by softening and eliminating the outward manifestations of this struggle, can the condition of the proletariat be improved. So they are advocates of the co-operation of the classes in social reform. Furthermore, they oppose the

revolutionary terminology which angers the ruling classes and thus hinders reform. To them Socialism is merely the sum-total of all their reforms. The social state is to be realized through the gradual evolution of democracy, undisturbed by the use of physical force. Even at the present time, under the monarchy, the reformers are not averse to assuming ministerial responsibility. For, by taking part in governmental administration, they hope to clear away a mass of hindrances which block the way to Socialism. The general strike and the appeal to arms are means which may be employed under exceptional circumstances only. Even then, force should be used to secure reforms, never to effect a fundamental social change. For, say the reformers, complete social transformations are never possible through armed revolution. So they conceive it to be their chief duty to strengthen parliamentary government and enlarge the scope of municipal life. In this they are counting on the help of the large and small capitalists. For holding to this policy the revolutionaries have dubbed them "opportunist," "parliamentarians," "monarchs-

ists" and "reactionaries." The SYNDICALISTS are industrial proletarians. They are led by an elite young university teacher from Southern Italy, Labriola. They comprise also several of the older labor-leaders who cling steadfastly to the principles of the intransigents. They are the teachers of the Socialist movement. Their ideal is to awaken and develop in the proletariat a class-conscious spirit of opposition to the whole complex form of capitalist society. The

standpoint of the parliamentarians they attack with sharp criticism. And, even though their leaders are continually in the very forefront of the political struggle, they are met with the charge of being anarchists. They hold that if the proletarian political party uses capitalist political methods, it will most surely become a capitalist party. To this sad end the party will be forced by (among other influences) its social composition, and especially the make-up of its rank and file. So the syndicalists actively propagate the idea of giving first place in the movement to the revolutionary industrial organizations. These are peculiarly fitted to bear the heavier part in the struggle. This because, first, they can draw to their ranks no professional politicians, and second, because the industrial organization carries within itself the embryo of the Socialist industrial order. From this standpoint the syndicalists argue that the chief purpose of present day political action is propaganda only. Whatever social reforms are possible under capitalism will come through the natural pressure of an organized revolutionary proletariat. To attempt to aid such a movement is to lose time. The parliamentarians consist only in the defense and emphasis of the legal and constitutional rights of the workers. All else should be left to the industrially organized mass. And the most efficient and most easily used weapon of this mass is the general strike.

It is clear that these two policies, as soon as attempts are made by advocates of each to push them forward, are mutually exclusive. They would

never, except in the most exceptional cases, support a ministry.

To the support of this resolution the integralists—and this was evident from the very start—could mass some 19,000 votes. Meanwhile the reformers could bring only 8,000 and the syndicalists only 5,300 to the support of their respective positions.

(A fourth group, the intransigents, the left centre—Giovanni Terza, Odo Olberg—separated at the last moment from the main body of the integralists. Their resolution, however, was supported by only about 1,000 votes.)

The reformers, thereupon concluded, after lengthy conferences, to support the resolution of the middle party. They knew it to be both theoretically and practically untenable. At first they had attempted to kill it with bitter scorn and ridicule. In favor of their final decision there were two considerations. But under all circumstances one result was to be prevented. The triumph of the middle party—whose resolution would surely be accepted—was not to be interpreted as a victory of the revolutionists over the tendencies of revisionism and be so reported to the rank and file of the party. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the theoretical premises of Ferrini's resolution, with the exception of some fundamental maxims, could not be accepted. The program stated in the resolution, however, established an acceptable basis for the practical policy of a united movement.

The action of the reformers Enrico

Ferrini declared (in a statement couched in carefully guarded terms but directed against them) to be an act which showed a remarkable lack of political

(Continued on page 3.)

WOMAN'S FIELD

HOW THE CHAINS MAY BE BROKEN.

I am glad the Weekly People has opened a corner for women.

This is a step in the right direction. No paper these days can achieve distinction, or insure lasting success without the aid and co-operation of both sexes. Especially is this so with Socialist publications, whose aim and purpose have such bearing and influence on the future of woman.

There is one thing certain, something mighty and tremendous must take place in order to arouse woman to a sense of duty and responsibility, and this "something" can only be accomplished, and brought about, by the efforts and determination of Socialists. All other factors, or forces engaged in emancipating woman, seem to be pulling in a contrary direction,—at any rate, their efforts are futile and tend only to demoralize the situation.

This perhaps, is no fault of the leaders of these forces, as their hearts seem to be in the right place, and they are earnest and energetic workers, but the fact is they are operating from a false basis—pulling on the wrong string.

After studying on all lines of thought and reform, for many years, and thoroughly sifting the wheat from the chaff, I have come to the conclusion that there is but one aim worth investigating; one cause worth striving for and that is Socialism. All else is sham and delusion. Religion, art, social culture, public amusements, &c., are well enough in their places as they serve to "kill time" and drown trouble; but these are mere palliatives of the present, and have no bearing on the sterner and substantial things of life.

To those who live only in the present, and have no thought of the future, or of others, most any old kind of mental soothing-syrup will serve to drown care and keep down aspiration—but thank heaven we are not all born that way.

There is one question which every woman interested in the emancipation of her sex, should ask herself, and that is, what can be done to arouse woman from her present apathy and compel her to take an active interest in Socialism.

This is the most important duty which confronts us to-day, to carry the Olive branch of hope to our sister slaves, who are hopelessly floundering in the mire of social and industrial ignorance.

It is gratifying to observe so many of my sex engaged in the task of leading the blind to the sunlight of Socialism; but O! these leaders are so scarce; they seem like "one of a thousand."

LITTLE FALLS

SUGGESTIVE OF BABBLING CASCADES BUT IN REALITY A FACTORY
RELL.

Little Falls, what pictures of laughing, babbling, tossing cascades of foaming water the name calls up to the imagination. It sounds like merry girlhood, happy youth and homes of plenty and joy.

The town is situated in a ravine which has ribbons of railways and canals running through it, and rocky sides rise around, surrounded by hills. The ravine is the home of cotton mills, woolen mills and various other industries which give employment to the dwellers of these holes that are clinging to the sides of the rocks, while the master class supported by the workers have stately mansions on the hills nearer the blue sky and God.

How the alluring mind-picture fades as the reality breaks upon the sight. It needs but a casual observer to estimate what manufacture for profit's sake methods are doing for the people here. The holes against the rocks tell their own tales, and so do the mansions that are overlooking and guarding the escape of the victims below. It is a veritable spider and fly scheme, worthy the minds that conceived and carry out the "profitable business."

Night and day the factory and mills are swallowing up the lives and hopes of hundreds of workers. Day and night the ceaseless toll goes forward, turning out a glad stream of "prosperity"—"prosperity" that is made up of child labor, ignorance and prostitution. The nervous force required drains the possibility of the workers being lifted out of the conditions which the spider has spun around them.

It is only a typical sight to see old, tottering women who should be having the rest of honored old age, tremblingly being swallowed up in the maw of a capitalistic slave-pen. Young girls who have never had any girlhood; women old before they tasted the joy of mature womanhood; and the debased and corrupted who have sold their all into prostitution to enjoy the dance of death—for a full meal. This, this, is the reality.

who have scorned the follies of fashion, and spent their lives delving into the mysteries of the universe.

The high-headed "Goddess of Fashion" will never be dethroned, except by International Socialism. Not until competition is dead and buried, and the inventors of styles are out of a job, can we hope to sing the death dirge of this monster of the ages—Fashion.

The article by Rhoda Brooks, in the Weekly People of October 20th, depicting the blighting effect of competition on woman's ideals, is only too true; but if this blight has lowered man in her estimation, what must be the reflection of woman in the eyes of man—since the blow falls so much heavier on herself? The fact is I do not think one woman in a hundred ever had an ideal. They wouldn't recognize one if they met it in broad daylight. I used to be eternally defending woman and telling what she might be if man would only give her the chance, but of late years I saddle the blame where it belongs—on herself.

It is my opinion if man has to wait for Olive Schreiner's "cabinet in the desert" (woman) to rise to her feet before he can proceed on his journey to "green pastures" it will be a cold day for the race when it reaches the summit of Mt. Plenty (Socialism). It looks to me, from history, that man cut that rope which bound him to his camel long ago, and has proceeded beautifully ever since without her aid or suggestion; while she still lies on that sand bank, chewing her quid of reflection, and wondering where the spring of perpetual youth is located.

Until woman gets the idea out of her head that she was not born for earth for an ornament and plaything, just so long will she resist all overtures of advancement.

There is one class of writers who are doing much to keep woman wedded to her present idols; and they are those who constantly refer to her as the "crowning glory of creation," the "Queen of virtues," "Goddess of wisdom, Beauty, Reason," and all the other demonstratives of virtues. So much of this silly twaddle has she heard from the lips and pens of professional flatterers that she has really come to believe she is the sum total of all that is immaculate and supreme. Her presumption provokes satire, in view of the fact, that the modern woman (I refer to the fashion model) is simply a padded, pompadored, wasp-waisted, bundle of paint, ribbons, frills and hair pins—nothing more. Her education consists mostly of a knowledge of the phraseology of snobbery, society slang, language of flowers, flirtation signs—and general foolishness.

To ascribe to God (the author of the universe) such taste, in selecting this conglomeration of shallowness and stupidity, as the queen of creation, the apex of his ingenuity, would be an indictment, verging on blasphemy.

The perfect woman is yet to come. She will be a development of future ages. We have a shadow of her perfection to-day, in the few noble women

Hattie F. Hadley.
Lynden, Wash.

foolish such hope is.

All the "aristocratic" women of the land are arrayed against you, against the mill workers of Little Falls and other places of its kind. All the ease, plenty, joy of living, posing for fame and beauty, are the outgrowth of that which labor brings into their white and dainty hands. Hands that are merciless to crush you and yours as though you were a puff ball to be played with for their amusement. Do you think they would kill the goose that lays the golden egg? Never!

Then what remains? The workers must strive for their own salvation. They must see to it that girls have girlhood; that women have life without prostitution, the sure and fatal outcome of the present conditions; that maidens and happy wives and mothers are free from grinding want and nerve-racking toil, so that they will have something to give their children and can rear them in purity and love—not for the dollar they will bring into the household.

All of this must come from the workers themselves. And as they are in a large majority it need not be long in the coming, if each one will take up the work, study to understand and then fight for that which is the salvation of civilization and each individual.

Think of it, Madam Moneybags sits in her cushioned pew of a Sunday and worships her "God" in the silks and laces that are reeking with the flesh and blood, the youth and beauty, the hope and virtue of so many other women whom her "God" is supposed to have created. Do not let her "reform" fair blind you to the fact that she is insensible to the conditions around her and fights against their being changed with all the strength of her interested soul. She sniffs poverty as she does the foul odor of a cesspool, and while she has no idea of letting herself fall into that odor, she is well aware that to keep her own rare perfume she must crowd down those other "common" creatures whom she will not even name women. Out upon her and her "reforms!" Learn and study how to have your own; assert yourselves by helping others less wise to come into their heritage of womanhood, and it will be but a brief period before the Socialist Commonwealth will wipe out the present conditions of Little Falls and all places of its baneful kind.

Rhoda M. Brooks.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 17, 1906.

(Continued from last week.)

to handle and administer the affairs of that organization, no endeavors were made to get in direct touch with the accredited officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, until official communications were received relating to a strike of members in Stratford, Canada, and containing inquiries whether the society was still considered a component part of what was known as the A. L. U.

In the correspondence between those interested, suggestions were made purporting to merge the society with the Metal Department on terms to be mutually agreed upon.

The final answer received was, that the former could not remain, or consider itself a part of the I. W. W., and since that time all connections have ceased, although, as a matter of justice, the last general secretary-treasurer of the A. L. U. made the demand that a claim for strike benefits from members of the society be recommended as legitimate, which was subsequently done.

Four thousand wage earners, who were then members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, were thus lost to the Industrial Workers of the World, and it devolved upon those intrusted with the administration of affairs to build up a new organization, and with the assistance of those to whom principles are everything and numbers a secondary consideration, to advance to the hundreds of thousands of toilers in the industries comprising the Metal Department the hundred and more reasons why their place was in the militant organization of industrial workers.

In no other industry has the curse of craft division and craft pride worked so much harm and injury as among the workers in these industries. There is no workshop in the United States where the broken courage of one while aggressive wage earners has not a tale of woe to narrate, and yet there is not a better field upon which the seed of industrial unionism had been planted so profusely since years.

In Schenectady, to-day the stronghold of the Metal Department, it was primarily due to the indefatigable and untiring efforts and propaganda of a few then denounced and castigated supporters of the S. T. and L. A., believers in the principles upon which said organization had been founded, that thousands are to-day in the I. W. W.

The communications received from those, who realized that after the days of destructive and missionary work, there had to follow a propaganda of construction, form a markstone in the ground-work of the Industrial Workers of the World, and without fear of contradiction must it be stated that the preparatory training of the workers in that community before, by the supporters of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, constitutes a chapter for itself in the history of the American labor movement.

There was no common ground upon which the varying factions of labor's hosts could unite for concerted action prior to the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World; not a place where they could combine for the struggle against the only foe, and when the Industrial Union manifesto was issued an agency had to be found which would act as intermediary between all those who, aroused by the constant agitation and the pressure of economic slavery, were longing for the moment when they could join hands and embrace the proletarians of all industries in one solidified body.

A body outside the union movement was in this case the medium by which the propaganda was started. It was the Schenectady branch of the "Universal Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society," an organization founded on Socialist principles, which through its members, volunteered to carry on the first propaganda for the commencing of the constructive work of the Industrial Workers of the World. The support given by that organization to the Industrial Union movement prior to the first convention is recorded by a financial measure, but the amount of work done by them before the first union of metal employees in Schenectady became attached to the Metal Department, will never be measured in its full value and scope. The Industrial Workers of the World membership later took the work out of the sphere of that organization, but the history of this first year of work would not be complete were we to deny credit to those forces, unknown though who with the zealotous which only firm convictions in principles implanted are preparing the great movements which, in their wake, generate the massive motive powers by which systems of society disappear to give place to others in the onward march to a higher plane of civilization.

The Transportation Department ought to be to-day the strongest part of the Industrial Workers of the World! It is not! It will not be!

Instituted as a department of the I. W. W., although not having enough members to justify an existence as an autonomous department, continued as a fraud, with outrageous wrongs perpetrated against the best men in that service, it must continue to be a fraud, at the cost of throwing back into despair

thousands of struggling proletarians, unless this convention and the entire membership, as well as those outraged members to the Transportation Department are wide awake to their duties to the working class, and will not fear to brand with eternal ignominy all those responsible for the conditions, and the wrongs heaped mountain high added to sneer and derision, on those many who in the past have loyally fought with the members of their class and never have proven traitors, and the many more, who in response to the call for united action have, immediately after the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World rallied around the banner of those who pointed to them the road to their emancipation.

Delegates, so serious, so all-important is this matter that only the radical, uncompromising act of complete purification will destroy every vestige of corruption and graft in that department!

In vain have toilers, working every day with the sweat of their brow, endeavored to obtain justice, may only a fair investigation; not in vain should they ask for justice from this convention. Either you help to lay a solid foundation for the organizing and educational work among the transportation workers, or you will, by neglecting this paramount duty, remove all justification for the existence of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Let other so-called labor organizations, controlled by the capitalist class, cover up the many sins committed against the proletarian class, so that oppressors be able to prolong and continue the game of deluding and keeping divided and ignorant the workers, but this organization has everything to gain for the wealth producers and absolutely nothing to lose by demonstrating, that by the collective intelligence of the membership it is able to safeguard itself against the invasion of any grafting, corrupting and destructive elements, as have been a curse on the labor movements of this country in the past.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, a few years ago, militant organization, installed itself as the Transportation Department of the I. W. W., it being accepted as a fact that said Brotherhood was an integral part of the American Labor Union and had at the day of installment 2,087.

Represented by as many votes at the I. W. W. convention it could reasonably be expected that the department, if to be such, would at least pay tax for as many members as installed, as well as for supplies. The following statement, containing undisputable figures, will show conclusively what a drag-chain this so-called department proved to be, and how, as facts became known, that department, in order to keep idlers at their jobs, caused a constant drain on the general treasury of the I. W. W.

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(To Be Continued Next Week.)

THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT ROME.

(Continued from page 2.)

Reformers and syndicalists alike, who came to the congress openly declaring unity to be the greatest possible evil, finally agreed with evidence of the greatest pleasure upon unity. Both elements came to this conclusion simply because they realized that the possibilities for propaganda of their ideas within a united party were much greater than could be secured through independent organization. For that reason both factions accentuated the fact of the purely Socialist nature of the Congress. The party was brought back to the basic principles from which it had strayed. The reformers took pains to give expression through several of their speakers, to their opinion, that, beyond all doubt, the emancipation of the working class must be attained through the expropriation of the expropriators. Aye, more. To them Socialism, viewed as anti-militarism and republicanism, had struck so deep a note in their innermost being, that they did not conceive it as essential to further emphasize this phase of the matter. And as to the syndicalists—they declared themselves as being in perfect agreement under certain conditions, with the political tactics and reforms of the social democracy.

Capitalism may beget its own grave-diggers so it is said—but the many chief-controlled brotherhoods of railway employees, and other old organizations of transportation workers, offered only the coffins and graves in which to bury the manliness, the working-class spirit, of those scores of thousands whose crippled and mangled bodies are living monuments of a deranged social system with all its horrors for the wealth producers.

Although the transportation workers are eagerly listening to the message of Industrial Unionism—all those men engaged in railway service, on steamship lines, on wharves, land, shore and sea ostensibly longing to be organized in a compact body, yet the bitter, appalling experiences of the past rendered them pessimistic! too many of the best men have been victimized, brutalized, and driven overland, as marked prey to the master's iron rule, and the labor fakir's deceitful grin.

The Transportation Department ought to be to-day the strongest part of the Industrial Workers of the World! It is not! It will not be!

South Norwalk Vote.
So, Norwalk, Conn., November 9.—The S. L. P. polled 22 votes; the S. P. 4. Two years ago the S. L. P. polled 33 votes.

Ground Broken In Avis, Pa.

Avis, Pa., November 7.—Two votes were cast here for the S. L. P.; one for the S. P.

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of the
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munications are received and kept in
their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:
In 1888 2,085
In 1892 21,457
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172

—it is the limit. To deeper depths a campaign, conducted under the name of "Socialism," never sank. The circular bears the impress of "The Professional League," but it was peddled by Hillquit's campaign managers, and never was disowned by him.

All honor to the proletariat of the Ninth Congressional that the bulk of them left such a disreputable candidate to the "professionals" who recognized in him one of their own! Well for the Ninth Congressional workingmen who left such a defamer of the Cause of Socialism with so markedly small a vote that he has his disgrace only to wrap himself in.

MORTGAGING THE NATION.

Wealth is the product of labor, but property is the creature of society. Seeing that property is made up of wealth it follows that "property" implies a disposition made of the wealth produced by labor. What the disposition is that capitalist society makes of wealth appears glaringly even from the doctored reports of the Census. From the Census figures for 1900 it transpires that of the ninety-five billion dollars worth of wealth produced, in round figures, nearly seventy billions is held by an insignificant number of wholly idle capitalists, the plutocracy; about twenty-two billions is held by the middle class, which is not wholly idle; and only slightly more than three billions is held by the proletariat, the Working Class, which constitutes the vast majority of the population. Leaving aside the Working and the Middle classes, the statement is just that the disposition, which capitalist society makes of the nation's wealth, is to turn the bulk of the same into the "property" of a class that numbers barely 4 per cent of the people.—So far, bad enough. The supplementary Census reports upon the public debts—Federal, State, County, Municipal, etc.—of the United States in 1902, put even a worse face upon an already bad enough state of things.

From these two facts—the chattel nature of labor-power, and its identity with its owner—flows a sociologic fact of prime importance—WHAT IS SOLD IN THE LABOR MARKET IS THE WORKINGMAN HIMSELF.

In the "Workman's Hells," the workingman is a subject of trade. Should not a "Workman's Paradise" do better, at least a little better? That the "Workman's Paradise" of New Zealand either can not, or will not, stand patentized by its leading institution, or main pillar—just the same as in any other of the sisterhood of "Workman's Hells."

Gooding seems to be elected, after all, Governor of Idaho. But fate, which has thwarted his contemplated legal assassination of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, seems to pursue him even in the hour of victory. He—HE, a pillar of "morality," "law and order," is made to owe his office to the southern counties where the Mormons predominate!

President Roosevelt left for Panama where "the President will personally look into conditions affecting the employment of mechanics." Which reminds one of the despatches from Russia, coming during the war with Japan, to the effect that "the Czar has left for Libau where he will personally inspect the battleships that are to proceed to the Pacific."

The light thrown by Vincent St. John upon the slugging plot prepared by McCabe, Sherman, Mahoney and Kirkpatrick, was brilliant. Addressing the Miners Union in Butte, Mont., St. John referred to the fact that that identical McCabe was convicted on the floor of the convention of having declared that the hanging of the Chicago so-called Anarchists in 1887 "was a good thing." Such is the McCabe, and such his associates. No wonder they are indignant at the convention that stamped them out.

A week before election the press agent of the Standard Oil Company sent out the tip that Henry H. Rogers predicted Hearst's defeat by 75,000 votes. How did Rogers come to have the figures down so fine? How comes it that the rest of the Hearst ticket is elected? Will Rogers explain that? Did he slip there? How came he to slip?

Trautmann's open letter to Kirwan published in this issue, is the first of the series of a cannonade that is to tear down for good and all the mask behind which a collection of scamps have been trying to grow fat on the marrow of the "proletaire rabbie," in emulation of Gompers and Mitchell who have been growing fat on the marrow of the "pure and simple rabble."

What is the "labor market"? What does the term imply?

A market is a place where goods, wares and merchandise, chattels, in short, are offered for sale and are bought. Nothing lands in the "market" that is not a chattel; what is not a chattel finds no counter on which to be laid in the market. The term "Bankers' Market" would be unintelligible; bankers are not bought and sold, hence a "Bankers' Market" is an absurd term. So with railroad kings, merchant princes, mine barons, capitalists in general. As railroad magnates, merchants, mine owners, in short, capitalists, are not chattels, they are not bought and sold; consequently there is no such thing as "Capitalist Market." It is otherwise with leather, pork, cotton, beef. They are all chattels, hence they are objects of sale and purchase, and we have a "Leather Market," a "Pork Market," a "Cotton Market," a "Beef Market"—and a "Labor Market" as an sv-

Wholly forgetful of their charge that Socialism will destroy individuality and lead to paternalism, the Democratic and Republican papers are singing the praises of Mrs. Sage for having presented the estate's clerks with sums equal to their salaries. Is paternalism any better than paternalism?

That is not what Marx styles "parliamentary filth"—that is corruption

AMENDMENT VI

Another of the amendments made by the convention of the I. W. W. and which merits special consideration is numbered 14th in the Second Bulletin of "The Industrial Worker." The amendment provides for the procedure in the matter of submitting future amendments.

It is a feature of men who have a limited horizon of experience, to look at one thing regardless of all others. Such men could keep any convention in perpetual session for 12 months at a stretch considering the improvements that they would like to make. There is no document imaginable, turned out by the hand of man, that is perfect. Room for improvements there always is. The question, however, is not, Can such a document be improved? The question is, What improvements are so vital that they should be made, and what time is there at the disposal of a convention to give proper consideration to such proposed changes, and to their effect upon the body of the constitution? It is with a view to put an end to a danger that is growing in volume that the amendment under consideration was enacted.

As things have been hitherto any one, let alone half a dozen constitution geniuses could actually clog the whole work of a convention. They would dump a bushel of undigested matter upon the Committee on Constitution; the committee would proceed to digest that; at the next meeting of the convention another batch of proposed amendments would come in; these new propositions frequently have the effect of materially affecting the previous actions of the committee; the committee would then have to go over the previous ground and re-digest the whole; the next day a fresh batch would come in and the committee would again have to go over the whole field previously covered. Nor is this all. In the meantime the committee is making reports to the convention; these reports are acted upon; the action of the convention has then virtually to be reconsidered every time a new set of proposed amendments comes in. There was a third feature to the old method. One man does not know what amendments another proposes; both propose often substantially the identical thing; if either knew what the other proposed he might abstain; not knowing, in comes his proposition also. The total result of the old procedure was to make the work of the Committee on Constitution so irksome, voluminous and involved that it could not be done properly. All these evils are prevented by the amendment.

The amendment provides in effect that no amendments shall be considered by the convention but such as shall have been published in "The Industrial Worker" at least two months before the meeting of the convention. In this way, everyone who has an amendment to propose has the opportunity to do so provided his amendment is sent in in time for publication within the requisite period; secondly, no one will send in amendments on subjects that he sees are covered by previous propositions; thirdly, the membership knows in advance what amendments are to be proposed at the convention, and can discuss these and give directions to their delegates; finally, and not least, a limit being thus put to the volume of proposed amendments, and to the time within which these amendments are to be offered, the work both of the Committee on Constitution of the convention will be so materially simplified that better results are bound to follow. By this provision whatever proposed amendment is considered of much importance could be amply debated in the columns of "The Industrial Worker." Such a debate can not choose but redound to the clarification of the membership, and also to the spread of interest in the official organ. When this year's convention was approaching the Editor of "The Industrial Worker" issued to several contributors a request for articles on the work before the convention. The response to the request was articles of general interest; none could deal with any concrete proposition; there was none such to be dealt with "before the house."

Amendment VI. is of broad and vast educational value.

Minister Birrell announces that rifle practice is to be made part of the duties in English elementary schools. This is done because it is found that the British soldiers are poor marksmen. The ruling class of England is being caught in a cleft stick. Without good marksmen Great Britain is a "Defenseless Empire." With good marksmen what will become of the ruling class which chicanes the people at the hustings?

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

FLASHLIGHTS OF THE

I. W. W. CONVENTION, 1906

[I shall adopt with regard to the recent convention of the I. W. W. the course I adopted with regard to the Amsterdam Congress two years ago. Rather than write up a continuous report, which would necessarily have to be condensed, I shall publish a series of articles upon several men and things that figured and took place at the convention. These articles, together with the series on the leading amendments to the constitution adopted by the convention, will convey a clear idea of that memorable gathering.—Daniel De Leon.]

CHARLES O. SHERMAN.

To say that Sherman is a crook, pure and simple, would be to do the man an injustice; to say he is a weakling, pure and simple, would be to do the Movement an injustice. Indeed, in either case it would be to do the Movement an injustice. The militants in the Movement may not, except at their own peril, be left in blindness upon certain characters that are bound to crop up, and bound to give trouble.

Sherman is a weak man, but he also is cursed with a certain quality that implies some strength—vainglory. The vainglorious man can not be wholly weak. But woe to that man in whom the vainglory is not coupled with virility. Only a large amount of virility can save the vainglorious man. Only mental and physical fibre can protect him from being the dupe of flatterers, and from ultimately running amuck to his own undoing.

That Sherman is a weak man he gave numerous proofs of at the convention. Cronin drove him to the outrage of autocratically appointing a committee on credentials, of turning his back upon the wishes of the delegates, and of summarily adjourning the convention to the afternoon; the indignation that he saw his conduct had aroused took the starch out of him; he rushed to Trautmann whoeber gone, asked if he had done wrong and what he could do to retrieve himself.

I find him in that mood an hour later and succeed in securing his approval of a system of procedure to be adopted with regard to the report of his committee on credentials, and at the afternoon session he accepted my motion and it went through; the very next morning, when the procedure, thus established on the previous afternoon, was violently opposed by McMullen, Mahoney, McCabe and Cronin, Sherman, then in the chair, began to take backwater; appealed to by me on the floor of the convention to tear himself away from the evil geniuses that had fastened upon him, he straightened up again and supported the procedure. On one occasion, he was acting crawlingly conciliatory towards the revolutionary delegates; McCabe sent word to him, he called Mahoney into the chair, he and McCabe withdrew to a contiguous room, and, within 6 minutes by my watch, he returned, took the floor and made a violent, frenzied screech-owl attack upon the same delegates. Incidentally I may here remark that it was at that convention, and it was Sherman as an orator—I shall later return to the man's fatal vainglory regarding his oratorical powers—that first illustrated to me the pithiness of the Shakespearean warning not to "tear a passion to tatters." But to return. One moment—when ever the vote of Ryan, or St. John, or of some other delegate, who was known not to be of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance contingent to the I. W. W., gave his side the majority on some inconsequential motion—Sherman would become puffed up and overbearing, going on one occasion so far as to forget himself by walking over to me and petulantly saying: "What do you think now of 'political unity'—it's further away than ever!" and the next moment, when on some matter of importance the revolutionary or industrial element plumped its vote, as it did regularly against reaction, he would again collapse into despondency. He read his flimsy report in the pose and tone of a conquering hero, or of a Jupiter laying down the law from Olympian heights. What could have happened just before to puff him up so I can not imagine. When, however, he saw the marked coldness with which the report was received, he walked over to me and with looks almost pitiful to behold, asked what I thought of his report; was it not thorough? did I like it? I told him the report was woefully deficient in recommendations. He pricked up his ears, and rushed into the adjoining room to which he frequently retreated. About a quarter of an hour later he reappeared holding several slips of paper in his hands, and informed the convention that he had a large number of recommendations to make, would have them ready the

next morning and wished them printed together with his report. I have notes enough on this head for a couple of columns. The instances mentioned should suffice. I now believe what I was told by several Western delegates that, before addressing a meeting, it was Sherman's custom on his Western trip to inquire whether the workingmen were radical or conservative. If told they were radical, he would make what he considered a radical speech; if told they were conservative, he would out-Gompers Gompers in reaction. Such is the weakness, mental as well as physical, of Sherman that the man is a feather driven by the cross gales of the Labor Movement.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am a Socialist, but—

UNCLE SAM (mockingly)—How familiar that tune is.

B. J.—Familiar or unfamiliar, 'tis a true tune. I am a Socialist, but the Socialist Labor Party is no good. I'm going to stay with the Democratic party.

U. S.—I thought the tune was familiar; there isn't a fakir in the land but hums it; some with the variation that they are going to stay with the Republicans.

B. J.—That may be, but I'm no fakir for all that. I am a Socialist; fakirs say they are Socialists, but they are not; but I am.

U. S.—Have you anything more to say?

B. J.—Yes, I have this more to say: The Socialist Labor Party is no good—

U. S.—You said that once before.

B. J.—And I was going to tell you why it is no good.

U. S.—Let us hear.

B. J.—It moves too slowly.

U. S.—opens his eyes.

B. J.—You won't deny that would you?

U. S. looks at him.

B. J.—Now will you deny that?

U. S.—If you want to travel to a certain place, and there is only a stagecoach to take you, would you call stagecoach rapid travel?

B. J.—No; stage coach is slow travel.

U. S.—Would you say that the stagecoach is too slow a way of travelling?

B. J.—If there is no other conveyance, I wouldn't say that.

U. S.—Slowness and fastness are, according to relative terms, are they not? The stagecoach is fast travel if the alternative is to foot it, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—It is slow travel only if there is faster means of transportation available, eh?

B. J.—Yes; but what has that got to do with your S. L. P.?

U. S.—One more question, and I'll tell you. If you want to go to a certain place and the only transportation available thither is a stage coach would you, for the sake of fast travelling, jump into a fast train that runs in the opposite direction?

B. J.—No, I wouldn't.

U. S.—And you wouldn't call the stagecoach good, eh?

B. J.—No; it is good enough for my ultimate purpose.

U. S.—And what would you think of the man who, wanting to go to that certain place, said: "The stage is no good, it is too slow; I'm going to take the train—

B. J.—But there is no train in that case!

U. S.—Just so. If he wants a train he would have to travel in the opposite direction. What would you say of the man?

B. J. looks suspiciously at U. S.

U. S.—I'll tell you: You would say of him that he had not made up his mind where he wanted to go—

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Or that he was an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense. Would you not?

B. J.—Hem—hem—

U. S.—Out with it, yes or no?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—That's your case. Take your choice. Either you are not a Socialist, and don't know where you want to go, or you are a Socialist, but being an elaborate blockhead gotten up regardless of expense, for the sake of more rapid travel you are willing to be taken to where you don't want to go. The S. L. P. doesn't move very fast, true; but, Socialismward, there is NOTHING ELSE moving at all. The only other things moving, do more swiftly, but without exception they move away from Socialism, being all of them capitalist concerns. Now, what are you, a fakir who falsely claims he is a Socialist, or a blockhead?

(Gives B. J.'s hat a pull that brings it down over his eyes.) You may decide the question at your leisure.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

(Continued on page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE *

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE BREWERS AND THE A. F. OF L.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In Columbus there are over four hundred union brewers affiliated with the A. F. of L., and every one of them that I have spoken to since the formation of the I. W. W. not only favors it, but say they are in favor of joining the I. W. W. in a body, "as soon as the I. W. W. develops more strength." This reason is given on the basis that the brewers do not derive their strength and solidarity, alone from their own numbers being skillful enough to force their bosses into submission, on the contrary they claim that the brewery bosses fear a boycott of organized labor more than a scarcity of labor.

Such arguments as these might have held good ten years ago, for the following reason: Ten years ago the A. F. of L. showed signs of holding its own. It is true it made no progress, neither did it go backward; it was at a standstill, but to-day how is it?

A labor union is judged by its battles with the capitalist class. If it is successful in a combat with its foe it is judged accordingly, and is given due credit. The record of the A. F. of L. in the last few years is one continuous series of disasterous defeats.

Here in Columbus, the Manufacturers' Association has completely crushed out of existence unionism in the iron industry. Three years ago the pattern makers were out on strike; the union molders and machinists scabbed. The result was so more pattern makers' union in Columbus.

Six months ago the entire molders of his city struck. Their places are all ill. Result is, no more molders' union in Columbus. Brewers look out! Two of your forte, called "union boycott" are gone in this city. Next will come the machinists and then what . . . then the capitalist class will have clear sailing and wipe your union out of existence.

Take warning in time; pull out of the A. F. of L. Get on the I. W. W. iron clad steamer that is plowing its way through the roughest sea that ever roared.

Yours, O. C. Steinhoff.
Columbus, O., November 2.

LONG ON ASSERTION, BUT SHORT ON SUBSTANTIATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the "Miners' Magazine" for November 1, Chas. O. Sherman, the decapitated president of the I. W. W. says that "all of the large unions in New York City have passed suitable resolutions and pledged their undying support to the general administration of the I. W. W. and in support of your president." Sherman carefully refrains from naming these unions. The fact is they do not exist, except in Sherman's disordered imagination. This, as usual, makes him long on assertion but short on substantiation.

Member I. W. W., Industrial Union 244. New York City, November 5.

S. P. "PROPAGANDA"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The other evening I met an old Bayonne friend, who is to some extent a sympathizer with Socialism, he asked if the Socialist Labor Party had a ticket in the field this year; I told him yes. He said that was strange as he had been told that the Socialist Labor Party had gone to pieces. Asked where he got such information, my friend said that some ten days ago or two weeks ago he had attended a socialist meeting, held in Weber's Hall, in the Fairview section of Bayonne, at which a Mr. Wanhoppe was the principal speaker, and Mr. Max Fackert, a candidate on the Socialist party ticket, also appeared. At the close of the meeting this Bayonne man had engaged Mr. Fackert in conversation, and asked him if there were still two socialist parties in the field, and Mr. Fackert, out of his vivid imagination, said no, there was not, that the S. L. P. had gone to pieces.

My friend asked if that was the outcome of the Unity Conference between the two parties, of which he had heard.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Fackert, "that affair came to nothing. Mr. De Leon, the S. L. P. autocrat wanted to dominate and rule the whole business and our people wouldn't stand for it, and their whole party here has since gone to pieces."

Bronxian,
New York, November 6.

AN AWE-INSPIRING SCENE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In Bulletin No. 2, issued lately from I. W. W. headquarters, there appear two items in Sherman's expense account connected with the Toronto visit in May of "your president." These items are, Hotel—\$3.50—organizing incidents—\$2. As to the first item, Sherman arrived in Toronto on Saturday evening, May 5th, and left Sunday evening, May 6th. It can therefore be said that "your president held up his end" in Toronto at the

expense of the "impecunious" and "scabby" rank and file.

The other item is interesting "organizing incidents." I am not aware, and no one here is, of "your president" doing any organizing, incidental or otherwise, in this city. The only way in which this \$2 charge can be explained satisfactorily is this dramatic incident in which the only actors were "your president" and an "impecunious scab," the act itself I only learned of lately. Following the usual "amenities of polite society," the "impecunious scab" asked "your president" to have a smile. "Your president" was willing and a nickel soft quaff was ordered by the "impecunious scab" and "your president" a thirty-five cent beer. The former was thereupon struck dumb with awe and wonder at the magnificence of this "new occasion," the drinking of a 35 cent beer by a supposed wage slave. It was indeed a weird spectacle to the "scab" (he really sells himself for less than the figure set by "your president," et. al., that is \$5 per day); and he says that on that account he does mind the paying for the presidential quaff.

The question is with us in Toronto, was the privilege granted to the "impecunious scab" of observing how the "concrete expression of the I. W. W." could swallow a 35 cent wet if somebody else paid for it worth \$2. We certainly know that the wage slave is an "impecunious and scabby" member of society but we also realize that it would be the tie and tomato can for us all if many "your presidents" were on parade.

The item will thereupon stand corrected to assimilating a 35 cent booster which was upon an "impecunious scab" of the I. W. W. and for causing a feeling of awe and a look of wonder to take possession of him and realizing that he had never before observed such an awe-inspiring scene, nor would he likely see the like again; charge—\$2—and-bar-gain counter rate at that. We are willing to concede that the wrong item in the report was the result of presidential "weak spell" rendering his memory rather cloudy.

Fraternally,

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Can., October 27.

WAS NUN?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The vote for the Socialist party has been reduced from about 37,000 cast for Pendergast two years ago to about 17,000 in this election in New York state. This is less than the Socialist Labor Party had in 1897, or nine years ago.

This recalls to my mind a speech delivered in that year under the auspices of the "Mohren Club" by "genosse" Alexander Jonas, one of Editors of "Der Volkszeitung."

The "Mohren Club" was an organization composed of men in and out of the party, who were opposed to the Socialist Labor Party revolutionary tactics.

I came to New York in that year and made it my business to attend all meetings that had any connection with the party.

Mr. Alexander Jonas was the "Referent" on the evening I attended the "Mohren Club," and his subject was, "Was nun?" (What now?)

His object was to show that the policy of the Socialist Labor Party was wrong, and had to be changed. The only reason he brought forth was, that the party did not gain votes.

Quite well I remember Jonas's speech. He said: "Henry George polled 68,000 votes in New York in 1886. This is 1897, eleven years after. The Henry George vote represented a revolutionary working-class sentiment. A party like ours must so shape its policy to reach that element. If there were in 1886 68,000 revolutionarily inclined workingmen there must now be 100,000 of them. Can we reach them with our tactics? No! The S. L. P. takes the stand that we must have a class-conscious vote, a vote that is sound and solid."

"Yn! Yn! Yn!" exclaimed Mr. Jonas,

our vote is sound and solid, as solid as

a rock, it is as much like a rock that it

does not move. We must change the par-

ty's policy, and we will reach the 100,000

revolutionary workingmen in New York."

Nine years have passed. Mr. Jonas has

a party policy now, that is not as "solid

as a rock" nor class-conscious, but as

soft and as absorbent as a sponge; he

has a party, where nobody stands in his

way to prevent him from having things

his own way; and where his friend

Moritz Hilkowitz shapes the party's

policy, appealing for personal votes,

after the manner of the low politician,

and suffering defeat with it all.

What about the revolutionarily inclined

working class that according to Mr.

Jonas himself must number now twice

68,000? Has his party reached them?

Would it not be time for another

"Mohren Club" meeting to discuss the

question of "Was Nun?"

Rudolph Katz.

New York, October 7.

PETRIELLA, PLAYED-OUT "PROFESSOR."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read with interest the correspondence of Brother J. M. Reid in the Daily People

of Saturday, November 3, treating of Teofilo Petriella. It seems very much to me that all Petriella's looking for is to get notoriety among American wage slaves, now that he has gotten pretty near the short end with Italian working men.

I feel that it will not be out of place to give some of the doings of that gent, to the readers of The People. There is an old saying that you can fool some of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.

When Petriella first landed, he was advertised by the Socialist Party to speak in New York, and New Jersey, as Professor Teofilo Petriella, as he called himself all the time. Where he got his title I don't know. But he does not call himself Professor lately, as he has become notorious under that title.

When he came to New Jersey he made Newark his (temporary) home and started a paper called the "Avanti." The Socialist Party contributed freely to that private sheet going. In the meanwhile he was made Italian organizer for the State, and, according to a statement made by Charles Ufer to the writer, Petriella got \$300 or over, with no results. Seeing that he could not get any more graft in New Jersey he skipped, kangaroolee, to Cleveland, leaving the "Avanti" dead.

Upon arriving in Cleveland, Petriella again started a publication with the same title. The "Professor" knew his game. He started to praise Max, otherwise known as "Mamie" Hayes, saying that "Mamie" was a great authority on Socialist economics; and right after the first I. W. W. convention he reproduced articles from Hayes's "Cleveland Citizen," and himself commented on the convention, stating that Debs, Unterman, Simons and others had left the convention in disgust, and from the way he

had never before observed such an awe-inspiring scene, nor would he likely see the like again; charge—\$2—and-bar-gain counter rate at that. We are willing to concede that the wrong item in the report was the result of presidential "weak spell" rendering his memory rather cloudy.

Fraternally,

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Can., October 27.

The question is with us in Toronto, was the privilege granted to the "impecunious scab" of observing how the "concrete expression of the I. W. W." could swallow a 35 cent wet if somebody else paid for it worth \$2. We certainly know that the wage slave is an "impecunious and scabby" member of society but we also realize that it would be the tie and tomato can for us all if many "your presidents" were on parade.

The item will thereupon stand corrected to assimilating a 35 cent booster which was upon an "impecunious scab" of the I. W. W. and for causing a feeling of awe and a look of wonder to take possession of him and realizing that he had never before observed such an awe-inspiring scene, nor would he likely see the like again; charge—\$2—and-bar-gain counter rate at that. We are willing to concede that the wrong item in the report was the result of presidential "weak spell" rendering his memory rather cloudy.

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The item will thereupon stand corrected to assimilating a 35 cent booster which was upon an "impecunious scab" of the I. W. W. and for causing a feeling of awe and a look of wonder to take possession of him and realizing that he had never before observed such an awe-inspiring scene, nor would he likely see the like again; charge—\$2—and-bar-gain counter rate at that. We are willing to concede that the wrong item in the report was the result of presidential "weak spell" rendering his memory rather cloudy.

Fraternally,

James M. Reid.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA
National Secretary, The Maxwell, 788 Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. city, on November 9. Duetsch absent. Moren in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Herman Duetsch, resigning from committee on account of pressure of other matters. Accepted; secretary instructed to notify next member on reserve list. From Sections, requesting watcher's certificates. Filed. From B. Reinstein on tour through Batavia, Rochester, Geneva, Auburn, Watertown and Oswego. Filed. Bill of L. Harris for \$21.05. Ordered paid. From Middletown, N. Y., postal card giving vote under head of S. L. P. for offices for which S. L. P. had no candidates. Referred to Correspondence Bureau for investigation. From Samuel L. Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y., proposition related to canvassing and securing advertisements for Weekly People. Referred to Manager of Weekly People.

Secretary reported that he had ordered since last meeting 20,000 more campaign leaflets. This brings the total number of campaign leaflets issued up to 150,000. In addition 5,000 posters and 3,000 watcher's certificates were printed. The Weekly People special issue was 15,000. Report received; and Secretary was instructed to request a statement from the Labor News Company.

It was decided to call on State Auditing Committee of Section New York to audit books of former treasurer.

Correspondence Bureau reported on various pre-election matters, affecting watcher's certificates, speakers' tours, etc. Report was accepted.

The Secretary was instructed to issue a call to Sections within Greater New York to nominate members of the State Executive Committee.

Rudolph Katz, who was present, delivered a report of his tour. Considering the persons reached by Katz and the party press, the results of the tour are very gratifying and will prove productive of much future good.

A discussion of methods of building up the organization throughout the state followed. Nothing definite was done. The discussion revealed the fact that the getting of 6,000 signatures was not the terrible job that it was originally supposed to be; and that with the experience gained the next 6,000 will be more easily secured.

It was decided to submit a suggestion to the party press management, to wit, that instead of calling upon the sections to contribute to the Daily People Christmas fund, as suggested by Section Union County, all the readers of the Weekly People be called on to bring in one or more new subscribers as a Christmas gift thereto. This committee pledges itself to push the suggestion to a practical issue. Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held on November 11. All delegates present, except Bateman, Ball and Koenig. Herschaft in the chair. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, Arthur Scott, F. Zeiter, J. Hossack, J. Sok, M. Gerald, Theo. Bernine, received and filed.

Report of Section Passaic: held 12 open air meetings and 3 hall meetings, distributed 8,000 leaflets, sold large number of books and Weekly Peoples. Union County held 12 open air meetings and 1 Italian meeting, distributed 3,000 leaflets in Elizabeth and 5,000 in Plainfield. Elizabeth is going to hold lectures this winter; will also try to secure a Weekly People canvasser, and intend to raise \$6,000 for The People.

J. C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Gifts For Them Coming In In Grand Style.

The undersigned is pleased to announce, that presents for the Bazaar and Fair to be held at Grand Central Palace on Thanksgiving Day are coming in quite lively. And they are coming in not only from this city but from all parts of the country as the acknowledgements below will show.

Now that the excitement of the election is over it is hoped that all hands will get busy for the coming Festival so as to put all the previous affairs of this kind in the shade.

The following is a list of the cash donations and presents that have so far

been received: D. Rudnick, city, hand-made table cloth; J. Levy, Schenectady, N. Y., elegant ink stand; F. R. Silberg and K. Bauer, Venice, California, two beautiful kid figures; Miss Berger, Hoboken, N. J., two fine books; Ernest Aiazzone, West Hoboken, N. J., book "Woman Under Socialism"; Mrs Braukman, Pleasantville, N. Y., two dozen ties, 3 fine silk sofa pillows, six beautiful work baskets and three handkerchief cases; B. Mazanck, elegant table lamp and globe; Mrs Max Heyman, city, four pieces of china ware; William Messinger, city, cash donation of two dollars; C. Croly, Pleasantville, N. Y., four dozen packages of North Carolina plug cut tobacco; Jacob Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y., one dozen fine ladies leather belts, lady hand bag, 5 purses and 3 pocket books.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.
Section St. Louis, Mo. \$ 1.00
C. Kaufman, Seattle, Wash.25
E. Carlson, Seattle, Wash.50
Dircks, Seattle, Wash.25
J. McCall, Seattle, Wash.25
M. Gregory, Milwaukee, Wis.50
Wm. Lucas, New York City. 2.00
E. Moonells, New York City. 2.00
J. Johnson, Boston, Mass.25
Section Braddock, Pa. (German Branch) collected at Picnic25
\$ 15.25
Previously acknowledged ... 408.45
Total \$424.73

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, November 10:
Section New York County, donations from: 6th A. D., \$2.50; same A. D. weekly collection, \$2; 18 A. D., \$1.25; & 11 A. D., 50c; 22 & 24 A. D., \$1.10; O. Sherman, \$3 \$ 10.35
Section New York County, 2-3 on lists as follows: No. 6, 4 & 8 A. D., \$2c; No. 9, 11 & 13 A. D., 50c; No. 14, French Branch, 34c; No. 142, German Branch, 71c; No. 2, 6 & 10 A. D., \$2.10; No. 138, 25 A. D., 17c; No. 7, 8 & 12 A. D., \$2.34 13.24
Section New York County, 2-3 on lists as follows: No. 127, 34 & 35 A. D., 57c; No. 146, 34 & 35 A. D., \$2.33 5.90
Section New York County, 2-3 on lists as follows: No. 127, 34 & 35 A. D., 57c; No. 146, 34 & 35 A. D., \$2.33 5.90
Pleasantville, N. Y. (21) 2.00
Schenectady: M. Stern, 41; K. Georgewich, \$1.75 2.75
A. Weiss, Brooklyn50
Section New York County, 2-3 on lists as follows: No. 127, 34 & 35 A. D., 57c; No. 146, 34 & 35 A. D., \$2.33 10.00
R. Katz, People suba. during October 25.00
R. Katz, sale of literature during October 2.00
Total for the week \$ 75.92
Acknowledged on Nov. 3... 975.61

Grand total on Nov. 10. \$1,051.52

Note—Now that the election is over Sections are urged to gather in all outstanding lists and make prompt returns. All lists that have been received must be returned.

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas. New York State Executive Committee.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

There will be a mass meeting on SUNDAY, November 18th, 2 p. m., at 592 Fulton street, which no members of the S. L. P. should fail to attend.

F. M. Davis, Organizer.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year60
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year \$2.50
Arbateren (Swedish Weekly) 2-8 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.00
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-8 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .60
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarant (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 8th st., N. Y., per year 1.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News, Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

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The following is a list of the cash donations and presents that have so far

AN OPEN LETTER TRAUTMANN TO KIRWAN

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1906.

Mr. James Kirwan,
Room 3, Pioneer Building,
Denver, Colo.

Sir:

In yours of October 29th, 1906, written in answer to a request for a correct statement, "in all fairness" you lie deliberately! Sir, you lie maliciously, for a certain purpose. You lie knowingly, and at the behest of people whose sole design is to shield themselves behind the glorious name of the Western Federation of Miners to cover up only their nefarious deeds.

You may insult, that is your privilege, but not at the expense of truth; because the lie will be nailed, even though it may take years for the truth to come out, and falsehoods to be exposed.

YOU KNEW that you stated a falsehood when you claim to have received only \$8433.06 for the Moyer, etc. Defense Fund.

The receipts given by you, and deposited in the now broken safe of the Industrial Workers of the World, may be destroyed—at least according to statement of Mr. Chas. O. Sherman, once principal in the Fraternal Supply Company, they are no longer in the State of Illinois,

but you seem to forget that "three auditing committees" have gone over the accounts of the I. W. W., and their statement, herein repeated, that you have received the total sum of \$8433.06—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE THAN YOU WISH TO GIVE ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR, is corroborated by the Bank statement, according to which you have received, from the funds collected for the defense of Wm. D. Haywood, Vincent St. John, Pettibone and Moyer, collected by "tramps" mind you! the following draft:

On April 5th, 1906, the sum of \$2,500.00

On May 1st, 1906, the sum of 4,000.00

On June 1st, 1906, the sum of 1,500.00

On July 22d, 1906, the sum of 433.06

Total amount \$9,433.06

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE THAN YOU ACKNOWLEDGE HAVING RECEIVED.

When Mr. C. E. Mahoney, woke up to the fact that the "tramps of America" and the "damned Dutchmen," as he and Mr. McCabe deigned to call me and others—although the contributions of the "damned Dutch Brewery Workers" to the support of the militant rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners, was given irrespective of the fighters' birthplace—would no longer be willing to spend their energies to see only a lot of reactionists laugh and sneer at the efforts at labor's emancipation, he, in one of the fatal moments, let out the statement in the presence of bystanders: "We will show that Trautmann cannot account for \$10,000 collected for that Moyer-Haywood-St. John Defense Fund." I for one knew that another plan of crookedness had been concocted—but I never imagined that a James Kirwan would be made a party to a malfeasance, and a criminal act, at least not consciously.

This story, circulated extensively, prompted me to probe into the question whether you in your bias, injected by outer influences, would allow yourself to become a party to an evident crime.

And this is not all, Mr. Kirwan—not all is known to the "tramps," or what they will know in a short time from now, when the "Belmont House Conspiracies" will be written by a few who know.

Cease your cry "STOP THIEF!"

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Of the Bronx Continue Work of Organization and Education.

Despite the very bad weather of Sunday afternoon, November 11, "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" held another well-attended meeting of their organization at the home of Mrs. Florence Johnson, 816 East One Hundred and Forty-first street. A great deal of business was transacted. Committees on lectures and halls were appointed. A discussion on the Daily People Thanksgiving Day Festival also took place. Many of the features of the festival were considered and committees appointed to look after them. There will be some surprises sprung by "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" at the fair. Presents were also received in its behalf, and arrangements made to provide for more. The educational work of the organization will be taken more conspicuously in hand as soon as the fair is over.

One new member was present at the last meeting; more are expected to be present at the next, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Samuel French, 397 Willis avenue, Tuesday evening, November 20.

The communication from Mrs. Rhoda Brooks of Binghamton, N. Y., was read and received with great enthusiasm; as was also the following from Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn:

To the Socialist Women of the Bronx,

Dear Comrades and Friends:—

I am very glad to read in the Daily People of your efforts to rouse an interest in Socialism among women, by inaugurating a club of Socialist women for active work, and I extend to you the hand of welcome and comradeship. My best wishes for your success, and heartiest congratulations go out to you, from one who has been lonesome for women in the movement, and I hope you will go right ahead and carry out your plans.

Ever since I first came in touch with the Socialist agitation work, a short time ago, I have been discouraged and disappointed again and again by my failures to interest women, by the scarcity of women in the political and economic fields of the movement and by the stubborn prejudice so many wives and daughters of Socialists hold against Socialism. I have wondered if there were no remedy for these difficulties, and if your club can find this remedy and apply it, it will be a great boon to Socialism.

I know it is hard to interest women, because their position in the homes is so absorbing and apt to shut them from outside interests, and being dependents they have no political power. Even so, the bad conditions of present-day society, the difficulty of making ends meet, are very plain to them; or at least are clear to the wives of workingmen, in whom we alone are interested. If they could but understand the connection between these difficulties and Socialism, the cause of the economic trouble and the relief as pointed out by Socialism, then I am certain their prejudice and lack of interest would begin to give way.

Then there is the ever-increasing number of women who work in the shops and factories, to be reached. Women, who stand in exactly the same position as workingmen, and to whom we should be able to appeal very easily, constitute this division. They are the ones we must organize in the industrial movement, which is no small task.

Lastly, I might mention those who while in all these different classes, stand nearest to us, and yet we have not been able to make much headway with them, the wives and daughters of Socialist men. Some of them have so little interest or are so stubbornly set against it, that many a good worker gets discouraged, feeling if he cannot reach his own family, how possibly can he reach the vast outside world. I myself stand as the daughter of a Socialist, but there are not many in the movement and I wish these young folks could only feel the inspiration and help it is to have some common interest in ideas, in the family. I am sure they would all be students of Socialism, if for this reason alone. Then further there is another side to consider. If the men are doing their part in the proletarian movement, we must not be left behind. We, too, are of the working class and there is a part of the work that we should each be doing. We must be just as intelligent, as progressive and earnest as the men of the working class.

There is so much for women in the working class emancipation. ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE, that means a great deal to the women who have felt the grind of the economic slavery on herself, her husband and children. A chance for each child that comes into this world, with no distinctions of class as we have to-day. For now the child of a workingman has but one future open, to toil and support in luxury the child of the capitalist, in place of their parents, the worker supporting the employer to-day. There is so much more resultant from

the thing appears still queerer, for not a single S. L. P. vote is credited in the First and Third Wards, in spite of the fact that one of the S. L. P. candidates resides in the Third Ward. If the published report is correct, and it is asserted that it is, then either our own candidates have not voted at all or else have voted another ticket but their own.

But anyone familiar with the affairs under consideration will spurn with contempt such a silly assumption. Yet for argument's sake, let it be granted that one or the other of our candidates has neglected his duty and turned a traitor to his party, but that all four should have done so, not to count other members and sympathizers who reside in those wards, is supremely ridiculous.

On the other hand it demonstrates how much reliance can be placed on "official" counting. There seems to be method in this game, for the same thing happened two years ago in the First Ward, where not a single vote was credited to the S. L. P. although several candidates were residing in that ward, not to mention other members or sympathizers.

Evanston, Ind., Vota.

Evansville, Ind., November 9.—The

Socialist Labor Party vote in 1904 was

73; 1906 92. Socialist Party vote 1902,

1280; 1904, 1780; 1906, 625; loss 1155.

Moline's Votes Exceeds Expectations.

Moline, Ill., November 9.—The elec-

tion returns here shows an average of

between 40 and 50 votes for Malone,

Francis 53, Veal 40, Davis 39, Goss 35,

Ahlgren 48. This is more than anticip-